GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:23
ANSWERED ON:22.11.2011
HOMELESS FAMILIES
Dubey Shri Nishikant ;Singh Shri Vijay Bahadur

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of population at present having no dwelling unit in the country;

(b) whether the percentage of homeless persons is higher in urban areas than that of rural areas;

(c) if so, whether the Government has provided any financial assistance through any Centrally sponsored scheme for developing land and housing in States as well as to check immigration from rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA)

(a) & (b): The Census of India, 2001 estimated that out of 19,43,766 houseless population throughout the country, 11,65,167 (60%) are rural population and 7,78,599 (40%) are urban population.

(c) & (d): The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 seeks to accelerate the development of such small and medium towns which can serve as generators of economic momentum while at the same time striving to reduce the rate of migration to existing large cities and also advocates the need in reduction in the rate of in-migration into mega and metro cities is urgently needed through preparation of State/UT level regional Plans based on fast transport corridors for balanced growth.

'Land' and 'Colonisation' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007.

However, in order to meet the housing shortage in the country the Central Government is supporting the construction of houses for poor sections of the society in urban areas through various programmatic interventions namely;

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). As on 01.11.2011, a total of 1501 projects under BSUP and IHSDP with total project cost of Rs. 39,654.58 crores along with Central Share (ACA) of Rs. 21,548.87 crores was approved for construction of total 15,62,211 Dwelling Units.

The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. As on September, 2011, 8,370 beneficiaries have been covered and Net Present Value (NPV) of Inerest Subsidy of Rs. 7.25 crore has been released.

The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs.5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category. As on date project cost of Rs. 792.04 crores with total Central Share (ACA) of Rs. 53.96 crores have been approved and 19, 100 dwelling units have been sanctioned under this scheme.

A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs.5,000 crores. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty percent (50 %) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment − in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquision, if required. Funds have been released to 157 cities for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme - the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana.